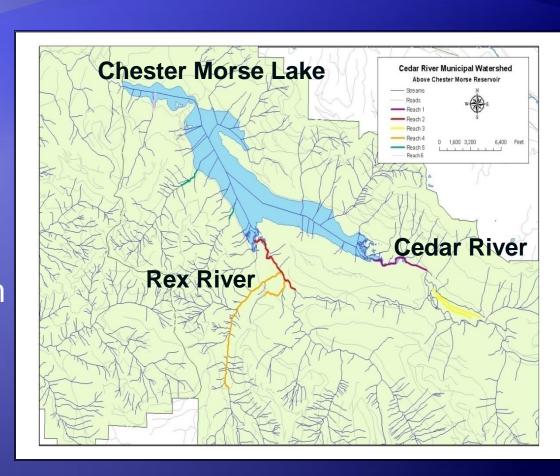
EFFECTS OF REDD INUNDATION RESULTING FROM RESERVOIR FLUCTUATION ON BULL TROUT (SALVELINUS CONFLUENTUS) EGG SURVIVAL AND EMERGENCE IN THE CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED, WASHINGTON

Dudley Reiser, Eric Jeanes, Stuart Beck, Catherine Morello R2 Resource Consultants and Dwayne Paige and Heidy Barnett Seattle Public Utilities



Background

- Chester Morse Lake –
 major water supply for
 City of Seattle also
 some limited
 hydropower generation
- Major tributaries –
 Cedar and Rex rivers



more background

 Cedar watershed supports Adfluvial populations of bull trout ("threatened" under ESA)

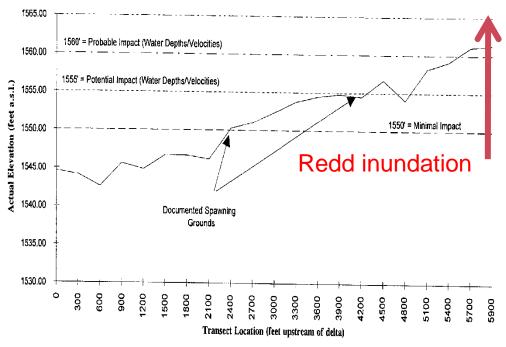
- Estimated population of bull trout: 3100 adults
- Pygmy whitefish (native) and rainbow trout (introduced) also present

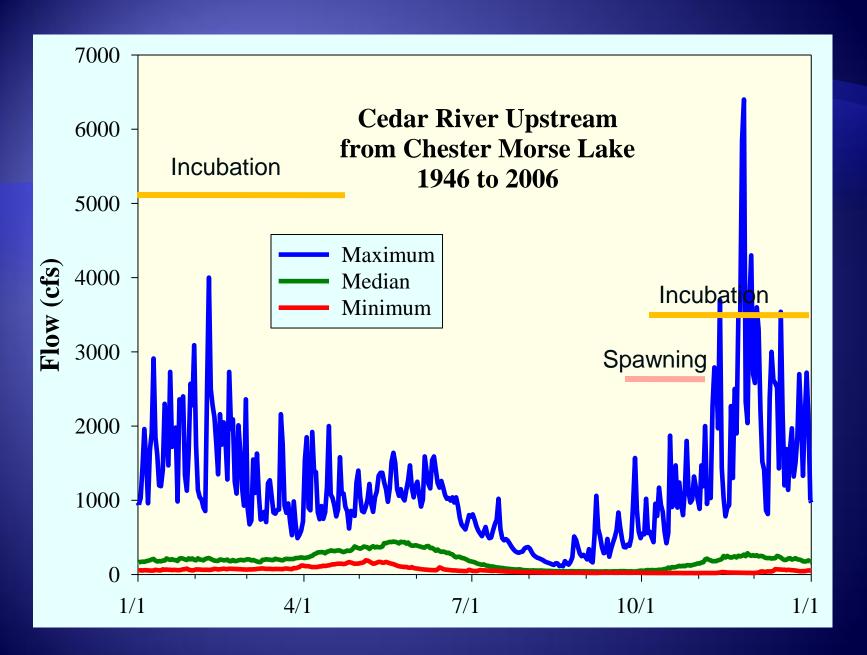


and even more background

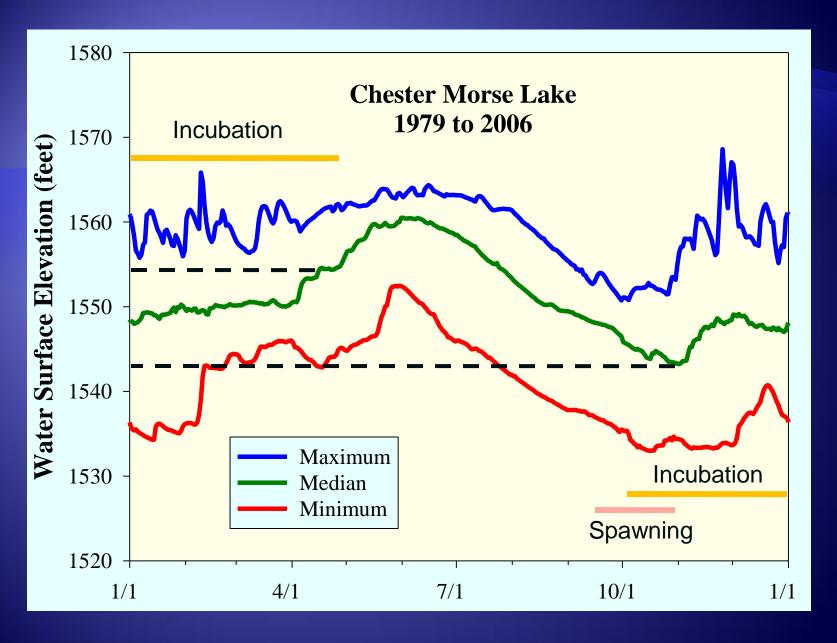
- Reservoir levels fluctuate seasonally
- Low levels create riverine habitats in lower reaches of rivers – conducive for spawning
- Higher levels –
 progressive upstream
 shift from riverine to
 lacustrine habitats –
 potential redd
 inundation







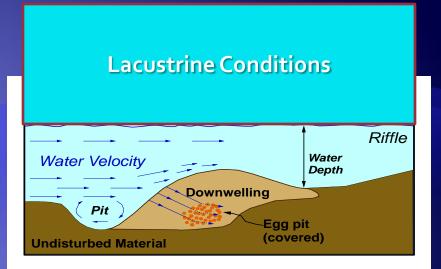
Bull trout spawning on rising limb of hydrograph

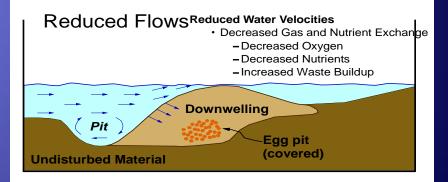


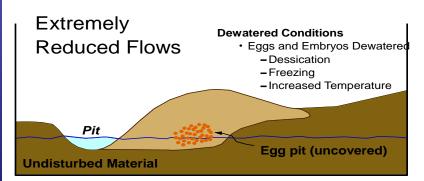
Bull trout spawning when reservoir levels low

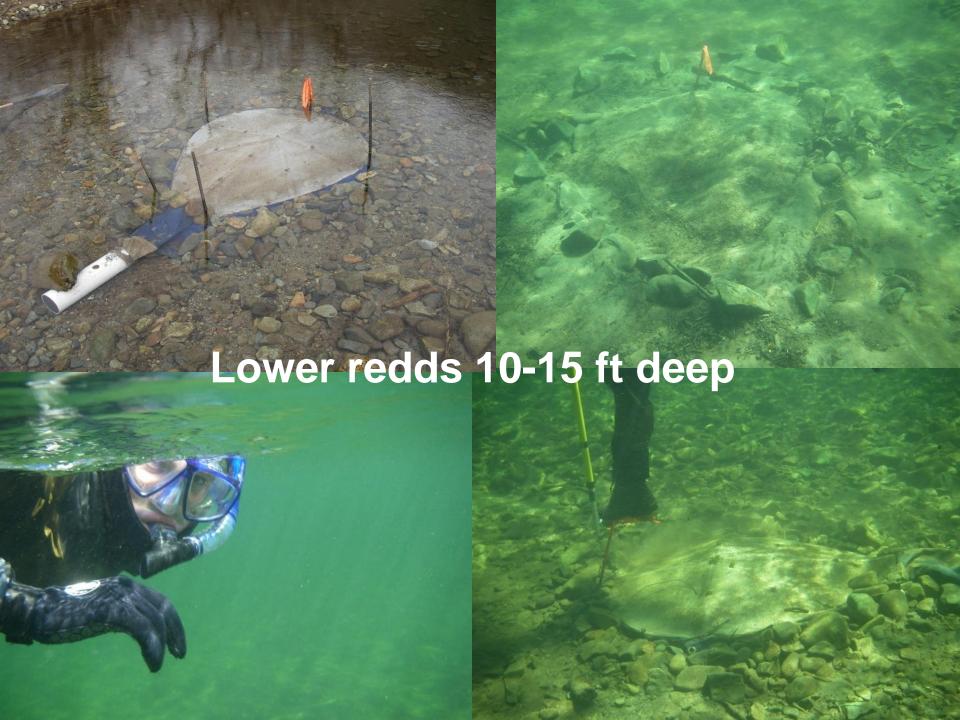
Egg incubation success depends on:

- Suitable depths and velocities
- Intragravel velocities & downwelling
- Clean gravels = low fine sediments (<0.84 mm)
- DO









City of Seattle Multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan -2000

 Assessment of potential bull trout "take" required in HCP

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
- SECTION 7
BIOLOGICAL OPINION
UNLISTED SPECIES
ANALYSIS, AND SECTION 10
FINDINGS
for proposed issuance of a
Section 10 Incidental Take
Permit to the City of Seattle,
Seattle Public Utility, for the
Cedar River Watershed
Habitat Conservation Plan





And so....Study

- Effects of reservoir fluctuations on bull trout spawning and egg survival:
 SPECIFICALLY – effects of redd inundation
 - Ho Higher egg mortality related to longer periods of redd inundation
- Estimate potential "take" (if possible)
- Define causal mechanisms of take
- Integrate results into "risk-averse" operational plan

In-situ egg survival study

- Remote spawning of bull trout
- Artificial redds constructed within zone of reservoir influence
- Monitor redds and "controls" for survival and emergence
- Collect ancillary data
 - Sediment
 - Water temperature
 - •_DO
- Comparisons of Survival to emergence (STE) vs Days of inundation





Fish stats

- Cedar River
 - 5 females spawned (400-528 mm FL)
 - 2 males (460-520 mm FL)
- Rex River
 - 5 females spawned (453-563 mm FL)
 - 1 male (546mm FL)
- Weights range 650 1500 gm



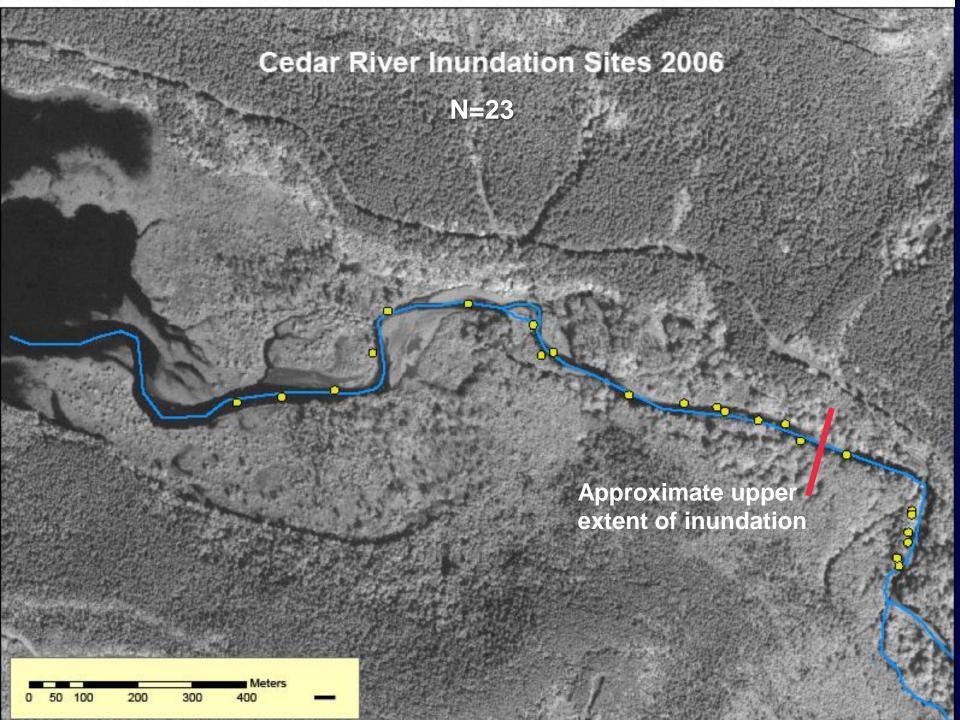
Egg chambers = Whitlock – Vibert boxes

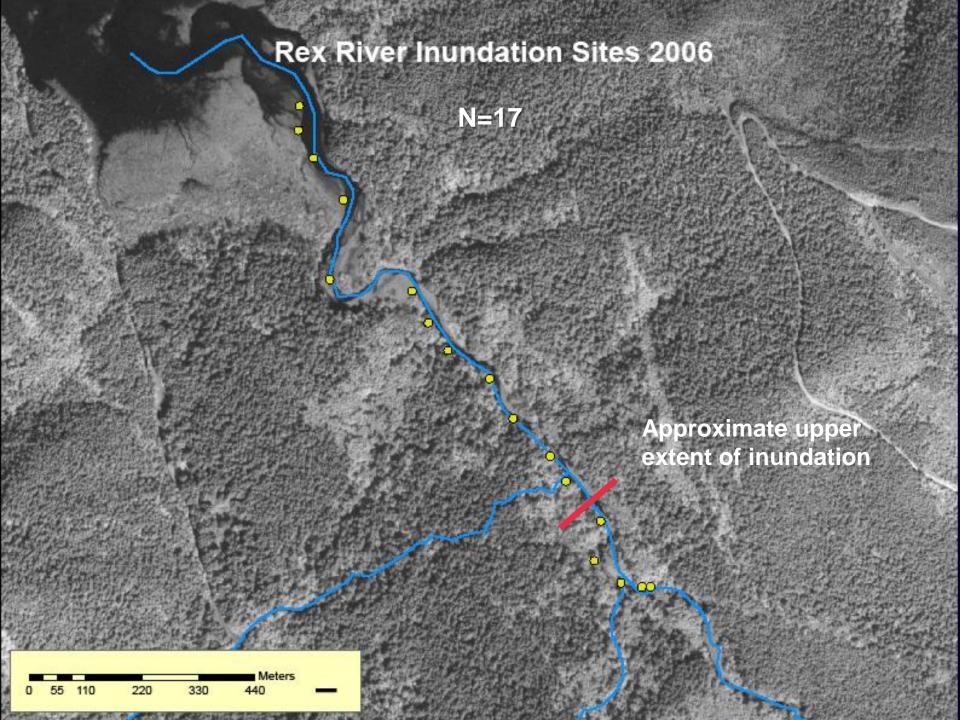




- Filled with clean gravel
- Duct tape on bottom
- •50 embryos per box

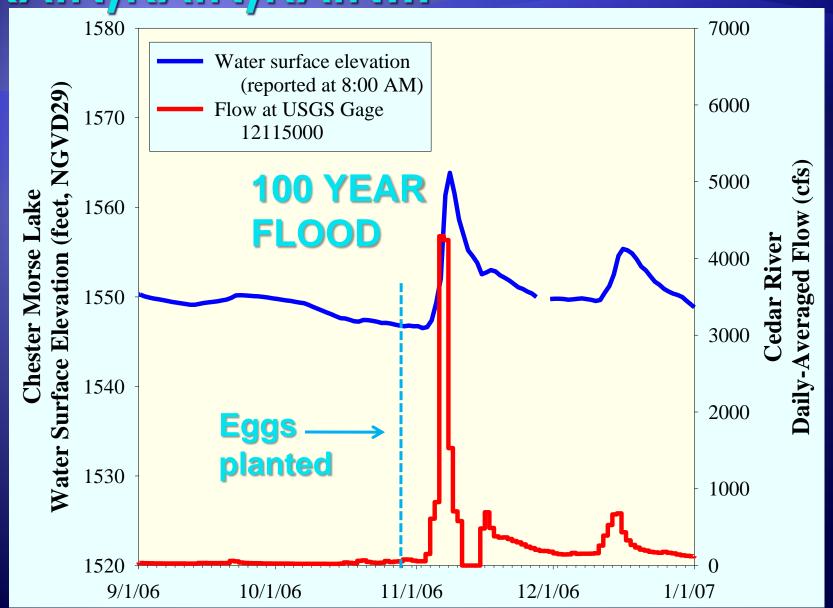
- 4 boxes per redd
- Colored string attached for relocation







And then Mr. Murphy showed up – RAIN, RAIN, RAIN...

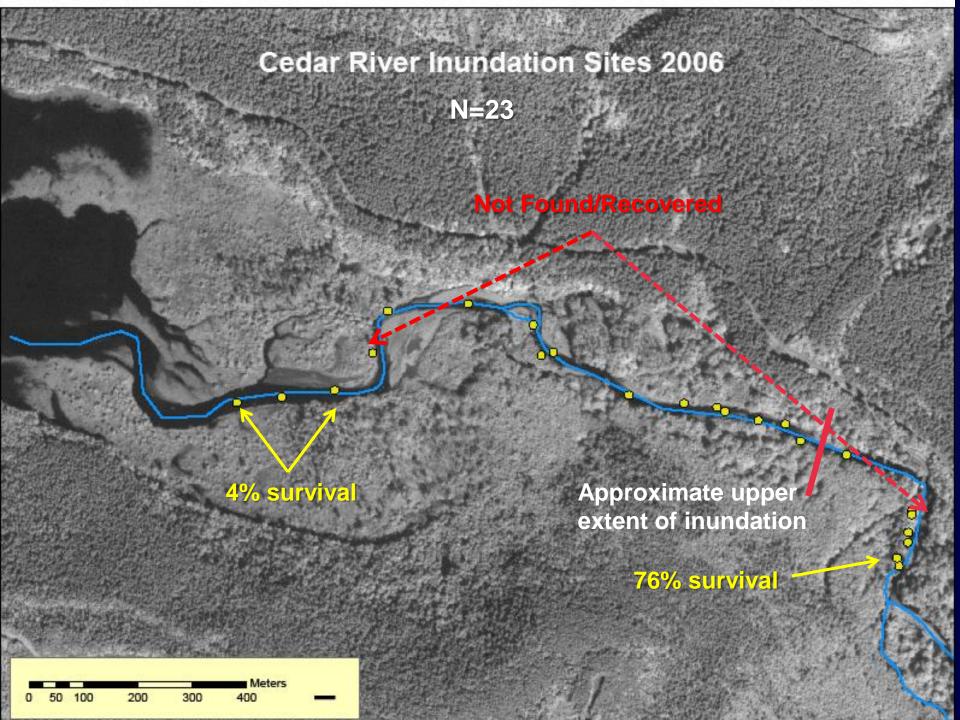


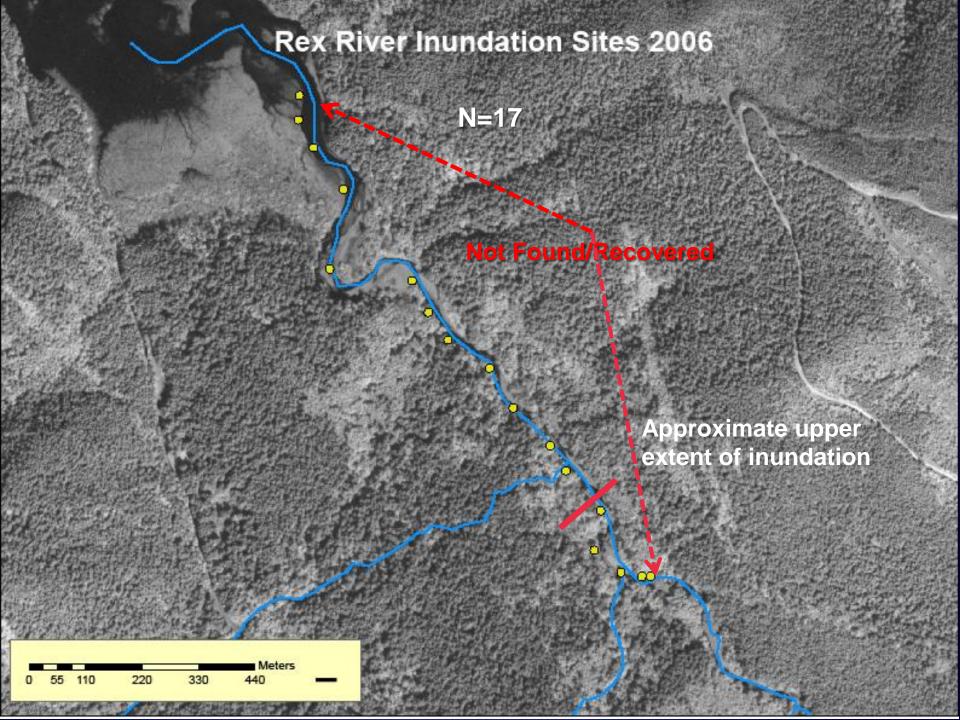
Effects

- Scour and dislodgement
- Deposition and covering
- Channel re-alignment



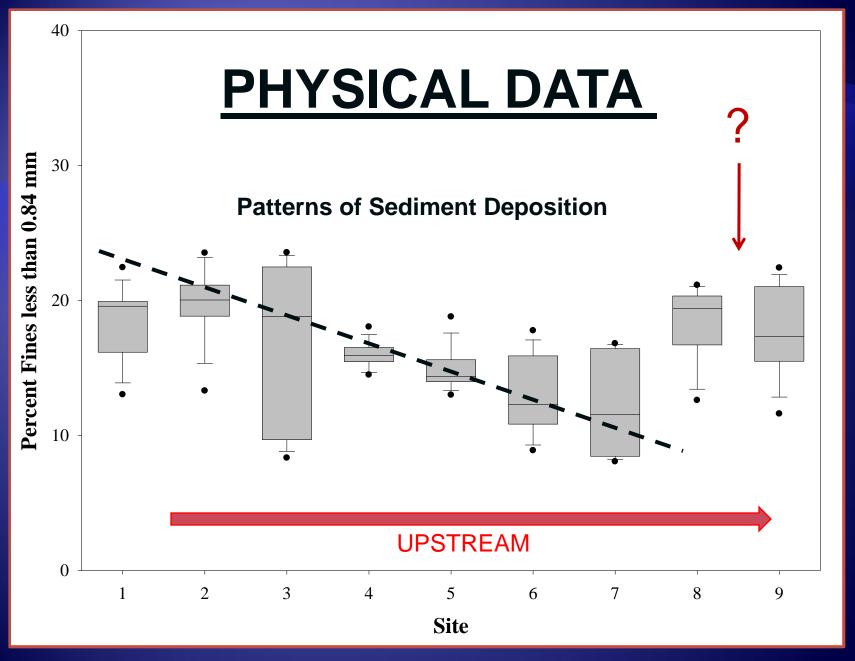
TESTS COMPROMISED











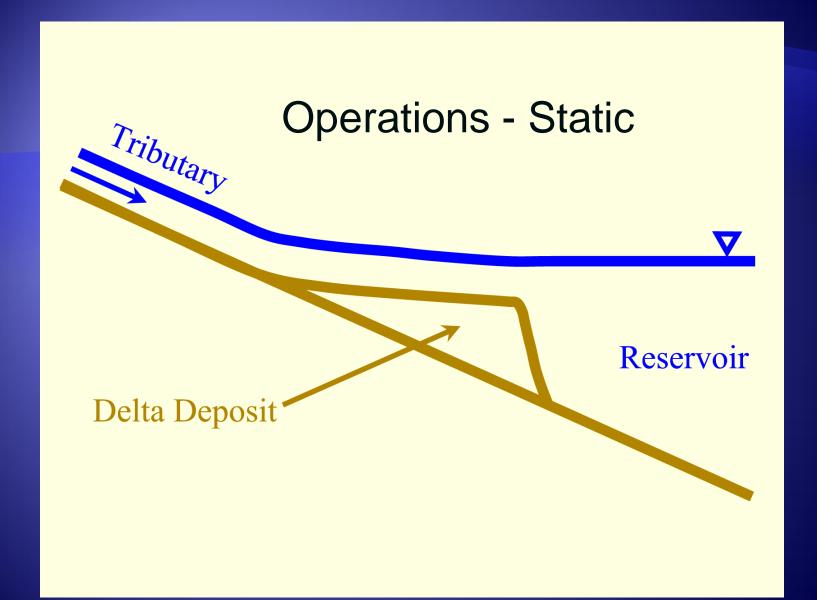


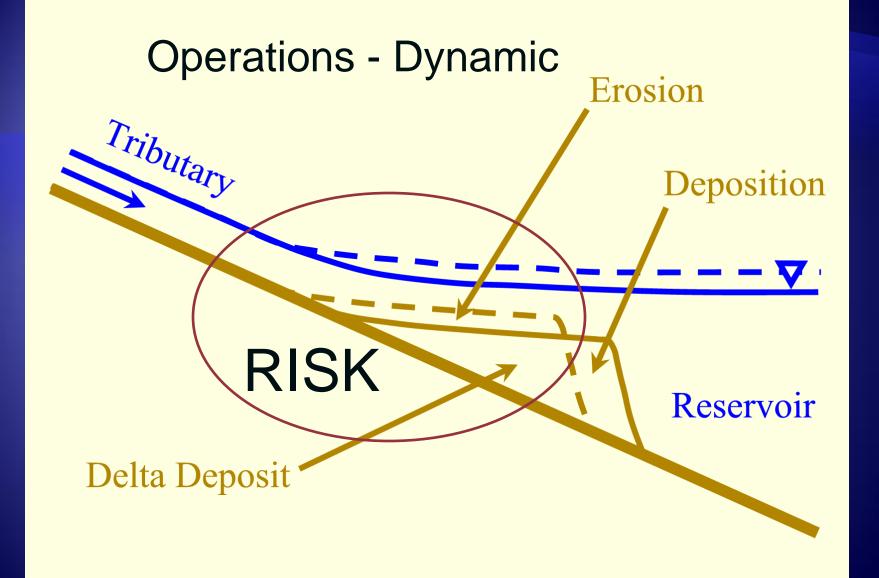
Lacustrine - High sediment levels = low egg survival

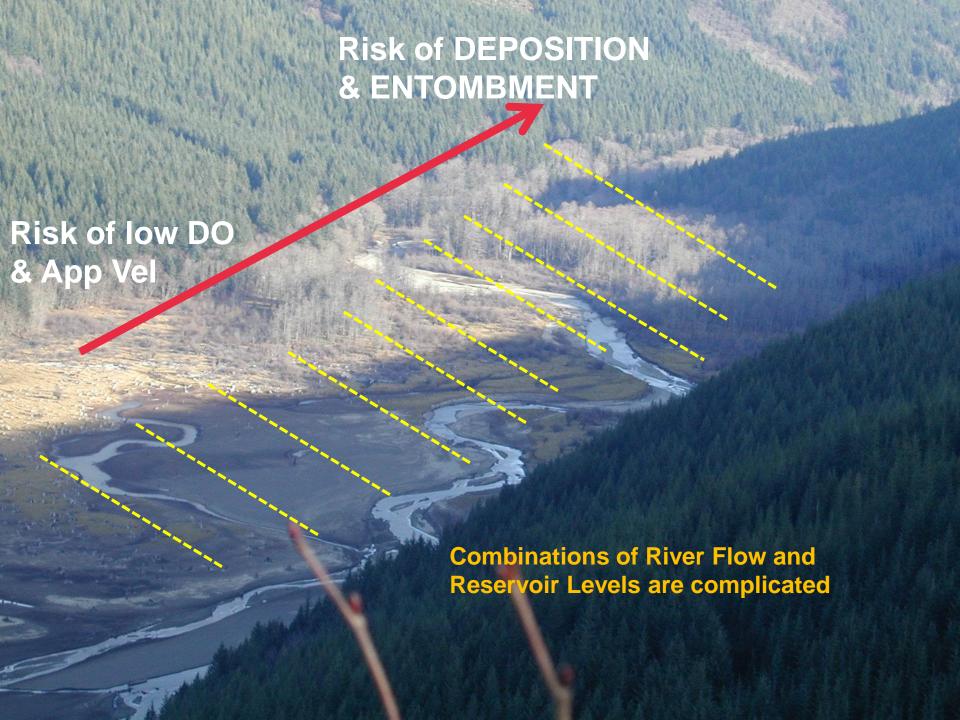
BIOLOGICAL DATA (yes it is limited): spatial difference in survival

Riverine - Low sediment levels = high egg survival









ANOTHER YEAR OF STUDY



